FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Summer Noon.

A summer noon is this,
The trees are breathless, every one;
Underneath the shadow is,
And overhead the sun.
No mowers in the mead,
No children on the green at play;
Listless drops the thistle seed
Beside the traveled way.
Alone, the butterfly
Floats dreamily in lower air;
And the circling hawk on high
Is all that's moving there.
The brook runs ever by,
But seems to pause the while it flows;
'Tis more like a line of sky,
So placidly it goes.
—*John Vance Cheney in the Century*

Rambles in Great Britain.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Readers of history will remember that Britain was first invaded by the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar, B. C., 55; that Cæsar's invasion was little more than a successful "raid," and that the island was not thoroughly reduced under Roman control, until the age of Agricola, A. D., 78. Long and valiant was the resistance of the Celtic tribes. When Britain, however, was incorporated into the Roman empire it received a deep and lasting impression of imperial art and culture. The glowing eulogy of Tacitus upon the intellectual accomplishments of the Romanized Britains, will recur to every student of the Latin classics. Schools of rhetoric, established in the island, elicited no moderate commendation, while splendid baths, porticos, roads and walls, attest to our own day, the solidity of Roman imperialism, and the massiveness of Roman power. The great lines of railway still follow the roads or *strata*, (whence our English *street*) marked out by Roman engineers, when Constantine held his court at York, or the legions held their fortified camp *(castrum)* at Chester. York and Chester retain to this day strong traces of Roman art and genius. York, the *Eboracum* of Tacitus, has been the scene of famous historic incidents from the earliest ages. Here the Danes made some of their fearful incursions, here took place the remorseless hanging of William the Conqueror, in retaliation for the uprising of Northern England against his sway; here stand the famous castle, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the great wall built by Edward III., the octagonal tower, dating back to the Roman occupation; here are preserved many precious memorials of the Roman era; here come back to memory the campaigns of Charles I. so rich in sad reminders; and here on the modest eminence which slopes gently down to the Ouse, stands the stately minster of York, the noblest even of English cathedrals. On my way to Edinburgh I stopped at York, and spent a day or two, exploring its varied points of historic attraction. I had hoped also to catch some few notes of the "Yorkshire dialect," which has been immortalized both by Shakespeare and by Dickens. One, however, must sojourn among the rural districts if he wish to hear the old English dialects in their purity. The centralizing influences of modern civilization have left few traces of them, save in retired and remote localities, away from the levelling, unifying tendencies of great cities. It would require the hand of some skilful artist to portray adequately the glories of York Minster. Its choir, its stained glass window, its carvings, its soaring arches, constructed in the inimitably graceful style of the XIII. century, all combine to render it a marvel of beauty and impressiveness. That such ideal creations of art as Canterbury, York, Lincoln, St. Mary's, Dryburgh, Westminster Abbey, should have been executed in days of darkness, gloom and brutal ferocity, when no shadowy conception of modern science had arisen, save in the prophetic mind of Roger Bacon, when the fantastic absurdities of Chivalry flourished in undiminished vigor, when physical comfort and the primary laws of material well-being were unknown and unsuspected, is one of those seeming paradoxes or inconsistencies, which the philosophy of history has never satisfactorily resolved. These sacred places, some of them in all the pathetic loveliness of decay, are still the admiration and the despair of succeeding artists. Were they not the expression in stone or marble, of an ideal, such as all ages seek after? In those times of gross darkness, of political turbulance, of apparent hopelessness, what more natural than that the human spirit should embody its dreams in stone, its longings and its aspirations in the "dull, cold marble?

H. E. S.

PLOUGHMAN'S LUCK.—Recently we printed an account of the astonishing experience of Major Harris's farmer in Mecklenburgh, who, in breaking up a field, ploughed out all manner of unexpected things, including a family of bull-pups; and now comes the Greensboro *Patriot* with a Guilford contribution of the same sort as follows:

Mr. James M. Smith, who lives in Gibsonville, this county, while plowing in his field the other day turned up with the point of his two horse plow a genuine emerald, weighing nine ounces. It has been fully tested and pronounced by an expert a genuine stone. A miscroscope shows it contains various small diamonds, and its value is estimated away up in the thousands. The stone is about the size of a goose egg, and Mr. Smith is confident that he has found a bonanza, and that next to the King of Prussia he owns the biggest emerald in the world. He has a standing offer of $1,000, from a diamond miner, but hopes to realize several times that amount. So that among her other possessions Guilford has stored away in the bowels of her earth emeralds, sapphires, and, doubtless, other precious stones.

A RATIONAL SCHEDULE ON THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.—The Wilmington *Review* notes with pleasure the changes on the Carolina Central since our excellent friend Col. Jones has become Superintendent. One can now leave Raleigh or Fayetteville Saturday evening and reach Wilmington Sunday morning without being compelled, as the writer was a few months ago, to spend all day Sunday in Hamlet.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

Books received from Harper & Brothers:

MEMOIRS OF JOHN ADAMS DIX. Compiled by his son, Morgan Dix. With Portraits and Illustrations. In Two Volumes. 8vo, cloth. $5.00.

SPANISH VISTAS. By George Parsons Lathrop. Illustrated by Charles S. Reinhart. Square, 8vo. Ornamental cover. $3.00.

MOSAICS OF BIBLE HISTORY. The Bible Record with Illustrative Poetic and Prose Selections from standard literature by Marcius Willson and Robert Pierpont Willson, in two volumes. 12mo, cloth. $3.00.

GAMES AND SONGS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN. Collected and Compared by William Wells Newell. 8vo, cloth. Ornamental cover. $1.50.

LIFE OF FIELDING. By Austin Dobson. ("English Men of Letters.") 75 cts.

THE LADIES LINDERES. A novel by Mrs. Oliphant. $1.00.

A SEA QUEEN. A novel by W. Clark Russell. $1.00.

FOR THE MAJOR. A novel by Constance Fenimore Woolson. Cloth. $1.00.

NAN. By Lucy C. Lillie.

The Memoirs of General Dix compiled by his son, the Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, covering, as they do, a period of eighty years, the greater part of which he spent in active public life, either civil or military, will be read with interest even by those who do not sympathize with the cause he espoused in the late civil war. Born in New Hampshire in 1798, the war of 1812 found him a student in the College of Montreal, Canada, which he was obliged abruptly to leave or take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, ordered to be administered to all over fourteen years of age. Six months afterward he entered the U. S. army and served through the war—studying law, while still in the military service, under William Wirt, at that time Attorney General of the United States. Major Dix, as he then was, being stationed in Washington City, met there his future wife, Miss Catherine Morgan, whom he married in 1826, and in 1828 resigned his commission in the army and settled at Cooperstown, N. Y., from which time he became identified with that State, of which he was first U. S. Senator and afterwards Governor. Not the least interesting portion of the two large volumes is the Autobiography of Gen. Dix's youthful days written at the request of his children, with which the first volume opens. In it we have a picture of the life of an educated and refined family in the early years of this century. The description, after the lapse of fifty years, of the suffering undergone, Sunday after Sunday, for two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, in a cold New England "meeting house," is graphic, and—well, not *feeling* but decidedly *numbing*, as were the sensations and emotions of one of the sufferers:

"The winters were awful: the thermometer *often* fell twenty or thirty degrees below zero. There was no fireplace or furnace, not even a stove. To this arctic temperature we were exposed two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The sermon was almost always an hour long; and the prayers and psalms, and reading of the Scriptures, occupied about the same time. In my whole life I have never suffered so much from cold. My mother always took a foot-stove with her, and it was more frequently under my feet than hers. In the sleigh on our way to meeting we were always comfortable, for we were enveloped in buffalo-skins. But we could not take them with us into the meeting-house. When the wind was high the cold was nearly insupportable. The window-sashes vibrated and rattled in their loose frames, and the cold air poured upon us through numberless inlets. My feelings were anything but devotional; and I pray God to forgive me the many secret irreverences of which I was guilty. The preacher was a learned and a conscientious man; but I hated his long discourses (drawn out, as it seemed to me, with a malicious perverseness) when I was perishing with cold. The strangest speculations took possession of my mind. I had read in some book in my father's library that certain holy men had voluntarily submitted to the severest inflictions. One, whose name does not occur to me, lived on the top of a column for a number of years, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the seasons. Supposing him to have lived in a good climate, I wondered whether he suffered as much as our preacher, holding forth by the hour in an atmosphere fifty degrees below freezing-point. I wondered whether the latter, like the holy father, was acting on a principle of self-infliction, or whether he was punishing his congregation for their stubbornness in sin. If his motive was merely personal, then I wondered why he could not dismiss the congregation and perform the penance by himself, instead of making us the companions and the victims of his martyrdom. I could not help secretly wishing, on these wretched occasions, that he might freeze his feet, that his arm might become so benumbed with cold that he could not gesticulate, or that his tongue might cleave to the roof of his mouth. It was not because I had any malice against him in my heart, but because he was, by protracting his sermons so unreasonably, inflicting on me sufferings too great to be borne. I knew him better in after-years, and became sincerely attached to him; and if he had not been ignorant of all that passed through my mind during those winter services, I would have confessed my uncharitableness and implored his forgiveness. But there never could have been any reconciliation between me and the meeting-house. I always detested it; I never looked upon it as the house of God. Town-meetings and elections were held in it, I had seen it defiled with tobacco-juice; I had seen it desecrated by fisticuffing in the heat of political conflicts; I had heard its bare walls ring with tumultuous laughter, when some man, who had been prosperous in money-making and assumed airs, was elected hog-constable by acclamation. These scenes were too often uppermost in my thoughts when the sermon was in progress, and a devotional frame of mind was impossible."

This Autobiography covers about fifty pages of the first volume, all the rest of the book is the work of the Rev. Dr. Dix—though filled with extracts from his father's papers, generally contributions to different newspapers, or letters on the important public events of the time. Among these is an article published in the *Freeman's Journal* in 1829, in which the character of political Antimasonry is critically analyzed, and its indiscriminating condemnation of the innocent and the guilty shown to be proscriptive, uncharitable and barbarous.

Though not a Mason, and openly condemning the moral guilt of the *individuals* who abducted and murdered Morgan—if he was abducted and murdered—Major Dix reasoned that to visit that act with indiscriminate punishment of all Masons would be as bad, on the part of the whole community, as the act itself was on the part of the perpetrators of it. Dr. Dix says that the death of the Antimasonic movement gave birth to the Whig party.

But the political part of these volumes is not near so interesting to us as the genuine gossip and chit-chat on the events of the times, in which page after page, the compiler meanders along from grave to gay, from important to trivial. Now we have a peaceful picture of life in Washington when "President Polk and his very agreeable wife were at the White House." Then a blood and thunder one of the mob in New York hanging a negro to a tree and setting fire to him. Next a long account of the *coup de main* by which Gen. Dix was made President of the Erie Railroad, and again a picture of the ex-Governor, U. S. Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary and Major General, in an old [illegible] coat and India-rubber overalls, wading into the water after fallen birds or sitting behind his shooting blind, watching his decoy-ducks at his place on Long Island. Or a note from the courtly old gentleman to his daughter-in-law, a Southern woman by descent, in which he begs her not to read a political speech he had made the day before, because "I had to say a little something about the rebellion—and I would not wish to say it to a rebel like you, against whom to rebel would be treason never to be pardoned." Next we smile at "the courageous initiative under trying circumstances," taken by Mrs. Dix at a State dinner of Louis Napoleon, when, a window being wide open behind her and the night air sharp, "the wife of the American Minister requested one of the servants to close that window, for which she received the fervent thanks of the Papal Nuncio, between whom and Prince Napoleon she was seated, and was applauded for her courage by the Empress."

Though we confess we fail to see how, as the compiler says it did, "this incident serves to show how little formality there was at these entertainments."

The book is handsomely gotten up and illustrated with three or four steel engravings—every page shows it to be a work of love on the part of a son who is proud of his father, and is inspired by the sentiment of the legend on his family arms: *Quod dixi factum est.*

SHIPMENT OF TOBACCO FROM DURHAM.—The Durham *Recorder* learns from Collector Dike that during the month of May 1,250,000 pounds of smoking tobacco were shipped by the manufacturers of Durham. This shipment would have been much larger if they had been able to obtain sufficient quantity of stamps to supply the demand. From present indications they will also ship during the next month more than one million pounds.

CIVILIZATION IN ITALY.—Yesterday morning one of the splendid Pullman drawing-room sleeping-cars arrived at our station by the train which leaves Naples at 9:30 p m. This car was attached to the train by special permission of the Roman Railway Company, that wished to show a friendly attention to Mr. Roberts, manager of the Pullman Company in Europe, who traveled from Naples to Rome en route for England with a party of friends.—*Roman News.*

The Tichborne claimant is still in Portsea Convict Prison. He is hoping to be released in November next. He is well and hopeful. Three gentlemen of standing called upon him recently, and assured the Claimant that his friends in the Midlands were as firm as ever in his cause, and that except by death he had not lost a single adherent during his imprisonment, while a dozen homes were open to him as soon as he came out of prison.

The famous "Island No. 10," in the Mississippi River, no longer exists, and the place where it stood is known only by a slight ripple of the water. Before the war it contained 400 acres, a fine residence, a splendid orchard and all the concomitants of a prosperous plantation. During the war the shores were lined with batteries supported by 7,000 men.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* asks why the men who declare that a tarriff which levies duties beyond the measure of needed revenue do not make a test case and get the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question. That is not a hard question. The answer is, "Because the same people who fixed the tariff have also fixed the Supreme Court."—*Baltimore Day.*

A False Alarm.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, June 4, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—It seems to be a peculiarity of our North Carolina people, or at least of many people of North Carolina, that so soon as what they most wish is placed within their reach they don't want it. That is to say, so soon as customers are found for what they have been clamorous to sell, they will have none of the customers; or if they do make a trade they are angrily confident that they have been swindled out of their most valuable property. Some notable instances occurring in late years would indicate a very general prevalence of this feeling. I will not recall these instances, for people do not like to have gouty toes touched by the gentlest hand; much less to have the whole swollen foot rudely mashed. But I would gladly see a change in this habit, and will venture to touch upon a current exhibition of it.

A big advertisement of our vaunted resources was made at Atlanta by the Agricultural Department and the Richmond & Danville Railroad. No part of our show attracted more attention than that of our Woods. People at once began to come after our trees, as we had long desired they should. Mr. Hale's book on Forestry, placed where it would do the most good and at the most opportune time, largely increased the number of customers, and of course the influx of money into those parts of the State where trees were most abundant and money most scarce. Money, so to speak, began to grow upon trees. And yet we are unhappy about it! Indeed we are less satisfied than when we were complaining that the trees cumbered the ground and that, bearing no fruit in cash after much digging and dunging and watering them about, it had become necessary to cut them down and customary to use black walnut rails to build worm fences around the farms. From Dan to Beersheba—I am tired of "from Currituck to Cherokee;" and, besides, people won't know who is Dan and who Beersheba—the cry goes up that the trees are an invaluable inheritance, to part with which now is to part with our birthright after Jacob-Esau fashion; that if we hold on to them we can make a corner in trees and skin the yankee who is now supposed to be skinning our trees and us. We newspaper people in fact are now as full of advice about tree-selling as we used to be against cotton planting when planting time was over.

It seems to me that the brethren are making some mistakes. The yankee is not a success as a skinner of men in these parts. Whatever his accomplishments in that line of business when a victim strays into his own country and among his own kin, I think that when that sort of a yankee has come in contact with the supposed North Carolina sheep on *his* native heath, the intending shearer has generally gone back shorn. Our owners of trees are like other North Carolinians, abundantly able to take care of themselves on their own soil; they have cut their eye-teeth and their wisdom teeth, and may be trusted to get the full equivalent in cash for what they part with of wood. It is just within the range of possibilities, too, that if they could be persuaded to do otherwise and hold on to their trees, they might find a corner made on themselves, and their timber once more only useful for fuel and worm fences. Land is plenty and cheap on this continent, tree-planting is easy and profitable, and men's wants backed by money *will* be supplied. My own notion, and I think it is the right notion, is that a timber crop is to be used just as other crops—wheat, corn, cattle, or hogs—regularly marketed and the stock kept up. Now rich as North Carolina is in forests as the reader of Hale's Forestry has seen, he may also see in the same volume that in some portions of the State there is not timber enough left to repair the annual fence decay. If the brethren who are aware of this and vigorously urge the planting of trees will supplement their exhortations with information as to how and when and what to plant, and the profits to be derived, they may do the State a real service. The information is come-atable. In 1877, Congress printed 25,000 copies of a report upon Forestry which seems to me to contain all that needs to be known on this branch of the subject. On application, I doubt not, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will mail a copy to any editor or other citizen. If not, any member of Congress will be glad to oblige a constituent with a copy, if for no other reason than the selfish one of gratitude; that is to say, the expected favor of a vote at the next election.

In Europe, under Government direction, Schools of Forestry have grown up in every State for the maintenance of timber supply on the woodlands owned by the general or local governments. In the German Empire there are nine such establishments which turn out first-class practical Foresters. That system cannot be adopted here for obvious reasons, but every landowner can run his own tree farm, or every man who wishes to be freeholder and tree-farmer can find land for his plantation at very reasonable prices. From the volume to which I have referred, I will from time to time collate facts which will enable your readers to estimate with accuracy the first cost and with reasonable precision the prospective profits of a business which, I am persuaded, presents especial inducements. Many farmers are averse to planting timber because they think that nothing can be realized for 20 to 30 years, or in their lifetime. It will be shown that a young plantation of forest trees, made at little or no expense on waste lands, will yield a clear income in every year after its fourth, and in twenty years be a very valuable property. For the present I will only add an extract from the volume, part of a lecture before the Industrial University of Illinois by a tree-planting man:—

"A few miles from my residence are a few acres of ground which were cleared of timber 16 or 17 years since. There was then left upon the ground a growth of underbush only, consisting of several varieties of oak, hickory, ash, and other sorts. I have watched the growth of timber there from year to year, until the present time, and am myself surprised at the result. The land was worth, when cleared, perhaps $12 par acre, not more. There have been taken from it, during the last seven years, poles equal in value, probably, to $10 per acre, and $150 per acre would hardly buy the trees now standing upon it. So that, if we estimate the value of the land (at the time mentioned) at $12 per acre, and compute the interest upon this for 16 years at 6 per cent. compound interest, adding the amount of taxes accruing during the time, with interest upon this at the same rates, we have $100 per acre as the net profit of the timber crop; while, of course, the land itself has partaken of the generally enhanced value of surrounding real estate, and would now probably sell for $50 per acre, were the timber removed.

"* * * Let us estimate the expense of raising a growth of ten acres, planted with white ash and black walnut, five acres of each. These varieties grow at about the same rate, and are about equally valuable for lumber. The seeds of the ash, like all seeds of this class which ripen in the autumn, should be gathered when ripe, and kept in the cellar through winter. The walnuts, as other nuts, should be spread evenly upon the ground, where surface water will not stand, not more than two nuts in depth, and covered with two or three inches of mellow soil, that they may not freeze during the winter; to be planted as soon as they show signs of sprouting. The land should be deeply ploughed, late in the fall if practicable, and finely pulverized in early spring, and marked both ways, as for corn, three feet eight inches apart. The tree-seeds and nuts should be planted eleven feet apart, which will admit of two rows of corn or potatoes between each two rows of trees. By putting two or three seeds in a place, to be thinned out to one if both or all germinate, an even stand can be secured. A better way is to plant in rows, eleven feet apart, running north and south, and three feet eight inches,—(in the marks for corn). This will secure straight trees, being closer, and they may be thinned out to eleven feet each way, when large enough to use for grape-stakes, bean or hop poles. This will give 300 trees per acre, or 3,000 trees in all, allowing for some vacancies, though in all cases of tree planting, whether in groves or screens, a supply of good plants, grown elsewhere, should always be in readiness to use in filling vacancies, which should be done at the end of the first year.

"The preparation of the ten acres, at $5 per acre, would be $50. Average cost of seed, 50 cents per acre, $5. Planting, $25. The cultivation, during the first five years, will be paid for in the crops grown between rows. For cultivation from fifth to ninth years, four years, with horses only, $30 per year, $120. After this time no cultivation or care will be needed. This makes the entire cost, in seed and labor, of the 10 acres of trees, $200. These trees will, at twenty-five years of age, average sixteen inches in diameter at the ground, and about ten inches at the height of sixteen feet. This will give, deducting waste in sawing, 120 feet of lumber per tree. Allowing one-sixth for damage by the elements and loss from other causes, we have, in round numbers, 360,000 feet of lumber, which, at $50 per M, would amount to $18,000. The value of the tree-tops for fuel would be equal to the cost of preparing the logs for the mill, and the expense in sawing would not exceed $5 per M. This, added to the cost of producing the trees, and the amount deducted from the value of the lumber, leaves $16,000 for the use of ten acres of land for twenty-five years, and the interest upon the amount expended in planting and cultivating the trees! This statement may be deemed incredible, perhaps, by those who have not previously turned their attention to the subject; but after much study and many years' observation and measurements of growths of different varieties of trees, I am convinced that in all well-conducted experiments in growing artificial groves upon our large prairies, the profits will not fall far, if at all, short of the rates above stated."

I have not constituted myself a censor of our people's manners or habits, nor in the words of Miss Pleasant Riderhood, "do I wish to be considered in that particular light"; but there is delight in pricking the silly bubbles that are blown by us thoughtless scribblers, very much given to gratuitous advice, that is not far removed from that of the countryman who slaughtered the snakes in the show on the general principle that he killed them wherever he found them.

P. M. W.

Mr. Cowan, who recently died in Pittsboro, aged 80, was the father of Mr. R. H. Cowan, editor of the Wadesboro *Times*. Mr. Cowan was born in Wilmington; and before the war was one of the largest rice planters on the Cape Fear. He owned the Town Creek plantation, site of the first settlement in the Cape Fear section.

RICE ON THE CAPE FEAR.—We learn that there will be an increase in the acreage of low water rice in this immediate section this year of about 600 acres, with a probable yield of about 25,000 bushels. The work of planting was completed about the 1st of June.—*Wil. Star.*

"Who is that flirt, you ask,
In the crushed-banana dress?
'Tis my wife you take to task
With such emphatic stress!

"That stupid antique cad
Will talk her into fits.
Your husband? That's not bad!
At least it makes us quits."

Vance county, says the Oxford *Torch-light*, has given out the contract to build a court house. It was awarded to Mr. A. J. Kivett, of Durham, and is to cost $8,000.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Grant vs. Burgwyn.—1. Where a judgment is recovered for a debt due by bond, the debt is thereby changed into a matter of record, and the plaintiff's remedy is upon the latter security, while it remains in force.

2. The pendency of such judgment may be set up by the defendant as a bar to another action upon the same bond.

3. A plaintiff will not be allowed to abandon the averments in the complaint, and recover upon a collateral statement of facts contained in the defendant's answer.

4. No amendment of pleading is allowed, where the cause of action as proved is wholly variant with that alleged. C. C. P. sec. 130.

5. Whether the court has a discretion to refuse an amendment in case of a partial or immaterial variance(?).

6. But where plaintiff voluntarily amends his complaint by entering a *nol pros.* as to certain causes of action, it is matter of discretion in the court, whether he shall reinstate them.

State vs. Langston.—The power conferred upon a town to pass ordinances for local government is in subordination to the public laws regulating the same matter for the whole State; *hence* a town ordinance punishing the offence of selling liquor on Sunday must give way to the general statute upon that subject. (Act 1877, ch. 38). The jurisdiction to try such offence is lodged in the Superior court.

Dunn vs. Bagby.—1. The relation of landlord and tenant being established, the tenant is not entitled to compensation for improvements put upon the land during his occupation, as lessee, where he believed he was entitled to the possession for the lessor's life when under the contract he was not; nor is the rule modified by the fact that the lessor silently acquiesced in the putting up the improvements.

2. The statute (Bat. Rev., ch. 17, sec. 262, *a*) is not applicable to a case like this, and does not protect the tenant from the consequences of his misconstruction of the effect of the contract.

Perry vs. Jackson.—1. Submission to the jury of a needless issue, and proof of an admitted fact, which are not seen to be prejudicial to the party excepting, is not assignable for error.

2. The answer to an alleged improper question, not the question itself, constitutes ground of exception.

3. Where the fraud in the execution of a deed is alleged, and the insolvency of the grantor inquired into, it was held competent on cross examination to ask the witness if such insolvency was not well known in the grantor's neighborhood—as tending to discredit the witness.

4. The manner of conducting the examination of witnesses on a trial is left to the discretion of the presiding judge, whose duty it is to see that no prejudice arises from the tone in which questions are asked, as tending to impeach their credit.

5. Evidence of the annual rental value of land for a period preceding the time to which the plaintiff's title extended, is competent to show an average value common to each year.

6. Proof that the value placed upon the two tracts of lands, in dispute in this case, was disproportionate to their actual value, is admissible upon the question of fraud.

Vaughan vs. Vincent.—1. The court has power in a proper case to require a defendant to give additional security for costs, and on failure to comply with such order to strike out the answer and award judgment.

2. Where a special proceeding is transferred to the superior court for the trial of issues raised by the pleadings, and the answer is stricken out, the jurisdiction of the superior court ceases, there being then no issue to try. In such case a *procedendo* should issue to the probate court.

3. The appointment of a receiver was not warranted under the facts of this case.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mexico holds a relation to the United States which no other government or people can occupy. Canada refused to join us, and adhered to the Crown of Great Britain, when every interest and sympathy of her people would naturally have inclined them to unite with us. But Mexico looked up to us in her struggle for independence with admiration and confidence, took courage from our example, broke her chains, and with too absolute trust in our wisdom, adopted almost the entire plan of our government as her own.

These sister republics can afford to draw very near to each other in honest sympathy, leaving pride, jealousy and resentment behind, when their people remember what it has cost each of them to re-form its constitution so as to remove from each a guarantee that must have been fatal to the government. It is a startling reflection that the United States guaranteed slavery and made religion free, while Mexico abolished slavery and limited the right of worship to a single sect, and that both governments have been nearly destroyed by these restrictions upon liberty. It is the fixed belief of vast majorities of the people in both countries that neither government was, either in form or substance, a free democratic republic while those restrictions on liberty were in force. Under such circumstances we owe to Mexico more sympathy than of censure for her fortitude and persistence in harmonizing her organic law with the spirit of liberty.

Both countries are setting out on a new course of development, and their railway systems are bringing them into the most intimate trade relations. Much that must be done to facilitate this new movement can only be wisely accomplished through treaties and conventions. By such means the wants of the people of each country can be authentically stated to the other, as well as the concessions that can be mutually agreed to, as a guide to the legislative tribunals in providing laws to meet necessities of commerce in both governments. Without such agreement there would be a degree of uncertainty of action in the legislatures that would lead to confusion and misunderstanding.

Both countries possess extraordinary wealth of commercial resources. They are in actual competition in only a few of their native productions, while the great bulk of what each country produces is needed by the other. Our frontiers are co-terminous on the north and east of Mexico, and on the west and south our coast lines are unbroken prolongations of the borders of the two great oceans which approach each other within the distance of one hundred and thirty miles at Tehuantepec. Mexico's great peninsula of Yucatan projects boldly into the sea, and commands the southern entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and our peninsula of Florida leads out far to the south and commands the eastern mouth of the Gulf.

The distance between Cape Sable and Cape Catoche is about four hundred and fifty miles, of which more than one-half is occupied by Cuba and other islands; so that the two republics have virtually the military and commercial command of the Gulf of Mexico, with its 700,000 square miles of deep, quiet waters, abounding in valuable fisheries, and receiving the commerce of rivers draining the largest and most fertile areas in the world.

When Key West is connected with the main-land by railroad or ship-canal, and Cape Catoche is conected by railway with the Mexico system and with the interoceanic canals, a sea will be practically inclosed within the lines of the two republics that will add more to the wealth and civilization of the Western Hemisphere than the Mediterranean has contributed to the advancement and elevation of the human family in Europe, Asia and Africa, which inclose its waters.—*Senator Morgan in the North American.*

THE COTTON CROP.—The Department of Agriculture reports an increase of cotton area, slightly exceeding three per cent. Florida and Tennessee failed by one per cent. to maintain their area, and there is a decrease of about ten per cent. in the cotton districts of Virginia and Missouri. The increase is eight per cent. in Texas, seven in Arkansas, five in Louisiana, three in Florida, two respectively in South Carolina and Mississippi, and one in Georgia. The Department's record of area in 1882 was 16,276,000 acres. The returns now indicate a breadth of 16,780,000 acres; an increase of 504,000 acres. The area by States is, in thousands of acres—Virginia 55, North Carolina 1,059, South Carolina 1,619, Georgia 2,873, Florida 258, Alabama 2,610, Mississippi, 2,278, Louisiana 932, Texas 3,035, Arkansas 1,188, Tennessee 807; Missouri, Indian Territory and other States constitute the remainder. Planting has been late, and replanting to fill defective stands more general than usual. A cold and wet April, followed by a cold and very dry May, with frosts from May 20th to 26th, caused continued attempts to fill the gaps up to the date of the report, and in the Gulf States the belated plants had not appeared on June 1st. Persistent effort has been made to perfect stands throughout the cotton belt. The low temperature and rains of April have delayed planting and retarded the growth. All the returns make the season late; the range being from one to three weeks. More favorable weather in the lower latitudes begins already to brighten the outlook. There were counties in North Carolina in which one-sixth to one-third of the cotton was not up. The frost of the 23d of May, which extended nearly or quite through the area planted, was especially injurious on the northern border. In South Carolina cold nights and drying winds during May, greatly reduced the vitality, and the weather of the first week of June was scarcely warm enough for cotton. Similar causes produced like effects in Georgia, somewhat modified by milder temperature; yet one correspondent from a personal record, claims it as the worst season on cotton in twenty-seven years. In the remaining States the temperature has been lower than usual. There is frequent report of the presence of aphis, wherever the plant is in the worst condition. The caterpillar made its appearance on the 14th of May, in Butler county, Alabama, twenty days earlier than ever known before; and Robertson and Victoria, in Texas, report its presence. Notwithstanding these drawbacks there is a fair stand, medium vitality, and unusually clean culture. The average of condition is represented by 86 against 89 in June of last year, which was lower than for several previous years, though improving constantly afterwards. The averages of condition are—Virginia 81, North Carolina 81, South Carolina 85, Georgia 86, Florida 94, Alabama, 87, Mississippi 86, Louisiana 91, Texas 89, Arkansas 87, and Tennessee 78.

The republican joint caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature has renominated Hon. E. H. Rollins and Hon. Henry W. Blair for re-election to the United States Senate. The balloting will begin on next Tuesday. The democrats nominated Hon. Harry Bingham for Senator, and decided to oppose the election of two Senators at the present session.

The Chief Justice of Louisiana is Thos. C. Manning. He was born in the Albemarle section of North Carolina. The Chief Justice of Tennessee is John L. Sneed, and he was born at Oxford, N. C. —*Wil. Star.*

A convention of the new Episcol Diocese of this State will be held at New Berne on the 10th of December next, when a name for the new diocese will be selected and its Bishop elected.

Franklin, Macon county, has been crowded for some days past with Ohioans, prospecting for homes in that attractive county. Several have bought good farms.

Oxford has doubled her tobacco trade the present season.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY..........................JUNE 21, 1883.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND STATE PRIDE.

We have received from Mr. Scarborough, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Battle, President of the University, and print in another column, a circular concerning the University Normal School, whose session begins to-day.

It is pleasant to note the preponderance of home instructors in the list of the Faculty, and to call attention to the fact that at our educational headquarters it is not found necessary to parade a list of names whose only distinction, so far as the public knows, lies in their having been drawn from a "wide area." Such was the singular boast of an aspiring school in this State within a twelvemonth, whose projectors seemed to have caught the idea that "wide area" was the thing for a school, taking no note of the difference between wide area of patronage and "wide area" of those seeking patronage.

The University is now setting a good example, which will doubtless bear fruit in recovering for the State an intellectual and educational autonomy such as existed before higher education in the classics, and in politics and the duties of citizenship, became subject of ridicule by the votaries of the purely utilitarian methods imported after the war. The once hard-working and practical North, now become enormously wealthy as to a portion of its people, is already adopting for those who are able to afford it, more and more, the method of college instruction formerly practiced in the South. And, unless the Southern people take steps to revive the kind of education imparted by the ancient classical curriculum, referred to by President Shepherd in his recent address in Charleston; and to put once more in the place of honor instruction in political economy and in the highest law of the land, referred to by Chief Justice Manning in his address at Commencement, and so ably imparted by Governor Swain in the old days—the North will hereafter furnish the political leaders of the Union, and not the South. West Point is an admirable institution for the making of soldiers; Annapolis for sailors; and the polytechnic institutions of the great cities of the North for producing the best skill in the arts and sciences. But political leadership is rarely born in them. Its birthplace was in the ancient college of the South, as it is in Yale, Harvard and Princeton now, whose instruction, keeping pace with the needs of those who seek instruction from them, is more and more conforming to that of the South before the war.

By all means let us have the best instruction in all departments of learning and let it be secured whence it can best be, at home or abroad. But let the fact never be lost sight of that the teaching which best fitted a citizen of this republic for his duties, was formerly to be had here and not at the North, and that for the teacher to hail from this place or that across the border, is in itself no recommendation.

But, in directing attention to this fact, we do not by any means wish to be understood as commending the selection of home instructors for our educational institutions simply because they are home instructors. Other things being equal, let the North Carolinian be always chosen. But, if for any department of instruction, adequate skill, learning and talent cannot be found within our borders, without a moment's hesitation seek the possessor of them abroad. But found abroad and brought here, he must be, at once, a North Carolinian. If not, though he should be the only procurable person, otherwise filling the measure of our requirement, he will be of no value. Loyalty to the State is the first obligation of her citizens. So, then, it is neither necessary, nor becoming to her dignity, that the fact that this or that one of her public or semi-public servants was born here or there, should be dwelt upon. The only thing in his past history that concerns us is his attainments; and that he possesses these in proper kind and measure may very properly be made known by advertisement of his degrees won at Heidelberg or Bonn. Beyond this, it is or should be a matter of no public concern whether he came to us from Massachusetts, New York or Pennsylvania. Our neighbors across the Southern border understood the philosophy of all this admirably well, and they required the new-comer at once to become a South Carolinian as a condition precedent to his becoming anything. The new-comer quickly comprehended this, and straightway he became the most ardent of South Carolinians. In this lay the secret of the former power and importance of that State, so disproportioned to her population and wealth. And the people of North Carolina—glorious as much of their past history is—may learn here a lesson of vast consequence to their well-being and reputation.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.—We are sure readers of the OBSERVER will not begrudge the space devoted in this and its recent issues to accounts of the doings and sayings of the aspiring youth of the land in our excellent University, colleges and schools of high grade. For it is the all of life to them, who are soon to be the all of life to the State whose destiny is in their hands. Let us withhold nothing by way of encouragement which shall make those hands both strong and clean.

NORTH CAROLINA PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the July number of the North Carolina Teacher, being the second of the admirable monthly issued by Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., of Raleigh, and edited by Mr. Eugene G. Harrell.

From another Raleigh publisher, Mr P. W. Wiley, comes a volume of 120 pages containing the later poems of Theo. H. Hill. It is entitled "Passion Flower and other Poems," and is handsomely bound and well printed on fine tinted paper. Price, by mail, postpaid, $1.25.

Excellent illustrations, both, of the progress of North Carolina in the arts as well as in literature.

END OF THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

If it were likely that the government will remain in the control of the republican party, there would be left little hope for the Republic. Fortunately the prospect is otherwise, and the people may yet secure punishment of their thieving public servants if not a restitution of their stolen property.

On Thursday, the jury in the Star-route cases rendered a verdict of not guilty, in accordance with the expectation of the democrats, and to the intense (expressed) amazement of the respectable journals of the opposite party. General Sherman and a few others like him, who, bearing no character, are without occasion for its preservation, think the verdict a proper one, and regard Brady and Dorsey as public benefactors who have sacrificed themselves to a humanitarian mania for carrying letters into desolate places. The letters cost the wild Western people and their correspondents 3 cents apiece, and their transportation cost the government $100 apiece. Somehow, the philanthropists managed to bag $2,000,000 in pursuit of their mania; and that is why the long-suffering public has been called upon to witness the disgusting details of their trial for the past six months; and for the same reason it now witnesses their acquittal after the expense of a trial costing the government nearly as much as the thieves had laid by for securing it.

As our readers will remember, Assistant Post Master General Brady had charge of the Star route business, and extended the service and increased the pay; Dorsey, the United States Senator, secured the contracts and shared the profits and the stealings with his brother and other "dummies."

The New York *World* appropriately suggests Dorsey as the republican candidate for President; and says:

> After the farce of a second trial extending over six months, by the mendacious verdict of twelve jurymen, one of whom figured before the Court as a drunken maniac, these men are pronounced "Not guilty!"
>
> This is a blow at justice. It is an encouragement to dishonesty. It is a temptation to crime. Persons of lax morality will learn from it that if they can become political managers and lay by a large fund for counsel fees they can snap their fingers in the face of the law and make certain of immunity. It will tend to bring discredit on republican institutions at home and abroad. The trial will appear as a burlesque, and it will be insisted by enemies of republican ideas that there is no punishment for public stealing under a republican form of government.
>
> We have all along looked upon the prosecution as a sham and a fraud. The government was swindled out of money under pretense of punishing those who had robbed it before. It was a test case to prove whether Republican rascals could possibly be punished under a Republican administration. It would have been gratifying to every honest, patriotic mind had the result been different. As it is, it proves that the professions of Garfield, Arthur, Brewster, Bliss and all the Republican Administration crowd were a shallow humbug. The only safety for the country—the only way to stop corruption and punish political thievery—is to drive from office not only all public plunderers, but their comrades, sympathizers and protectors as well.

As an evidence of the credulity of the Northern public, or of faith in its credulity by those who essay to inform it, the following from the New York *Times* will astonish people whose reason teaches them the worthlessness of the testimony of an accused person concerning his own crime.

With all seriousness, the *Times* prints its Washington correspondent's statement as follows:

> In reply to a question as to whether he thought improper influences had been brought to bear upon any of the jurors, Mr. Crane [foreman of the jury, and who is reported to have said that there was not evidence enough "to warrant the breaking up of five families"] said: "No, I do not. During the whole trial none of the lawyers on either side ever said an improper word to me. I used to meet Mr. Merrick on the steps sometimes, and we would exchange a few words, but never a word about the trial. Mr. Davidge and Mr. Henkle, too, used to speak to me, but they never said anything about the case."

Truly have our Northern fellow-countrymen a fearful and wonderful mental make-up.

TRINITY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement exercises of Trinity College were held last week, beginning Monday and closing Thursday. The Board of Trustees held their meeting Wednesday and elected Rev. Marcus L. Wood, of Monroe, the presiding elder of the Charlotte District, president of the college, and also elected Rev. J. T. Bagwell, pastor of the Tryon Street Methodist Church of Charlotte, and Rev. J. F. Heitman, to professorships in the college.

The Wiley Gray medal was awarded to Mr. Samuel W. Frinch, of the graduating class. There were eighteen graduates this year and Gov. Jarvis presented the diplomas. Mr. B. G. Marsh, of Bath, N. C., won the scholarship medal, and Mr. W. C. Earnhardt, of Concord, won the Bodie prize medal for the best oration in the Junior class. The Columbian debator's medal was awarded to Mr. P. A. Snider, of Winston, N. C., and the Hesperian debator's medal was awarded to Mr. M. W. McCollum of Chapel Hill, N. C.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement at this admirable seat of learning, from the Marshals and Managers, who were:

Messrs. J. M. Sikes, chief marshal; and H. L. Coble, chief Manager; and Messrs. F. L. Bundy, J. A. Carpenter, J. D. Essell, W. J. Exum, J. A. Rackley, C. P. Hamlin, J. M. Rogers and W. M. Thompson.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.—Last week was commencement week at Wake Forest College, which—with its large endowment, its handsome new buildings and superb chapel, its excellent faculty and, not least, its able spokesman, the Wake Forest Magazine—well illustrates the enterprise and the rapidly increasing wealth and influence of the Baptist Denomination in North Carolina.

Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Baltimore, delivered the alumni address; Dr. McDonald delivered the annual address before the Societies; and Dr. G. C. Lorimer, of Chicago, the sermon before the graduating class.

On Thursday the exercises closed with speeches by the graduating class, which were as follows:

Salutatory—Thomas Dixon, of Shelby.
The Race Problem—G. C. Briggs, Asheville.
Savonarola—E. S. Alderman, Wilmington.
The Empire of Woman—G. P. Bostick, Shelby.
Woman Suffrage—L. L. Jenkins.
National Unity—H. P. Markham, Durham.
The Oldest of the Arts still Popular—W. F. Marshall, Louisburg.
Valedictory Address—H. B. Folk, Brownsville, Tenn.

A READY SOUCE OF WEALTH FOR THE NEAR FUTURE.—On the 1st page will be found an interesting letter from our Raleigh correspondent, which has been in type for near three weeks, and has been crowded out by matter that wouldn't "keep." It well supplements the question of our forest wealth *in esse* by pointing the way to that *in posse*; and it is commended to the attention of our readers in general, and to those in particular whom it may concern and serve.

THE STATE DENTAL CONVENTION.—This body, which met at Morehead City June 11th, adjourned on Saturday, having elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. W. H. Hoffman, President; Dr. J. H. Durham, first vice-President; Dr. B. H. Douglas, second vice-President; Dr. T. M. Hunter, Secretary; Dr. F. W. Hunter, Treasurer.

Of chief interest at this convention were the presence of a number of noted dentists from abroad—among them Drs. E. P. Brown and Joe Woodley, of New York; Dr. W. S. Howe, of Philadelphia; and Dr. L. T. Fuqua, of Petersburg, Virginia—and the address of Dr. Brown of New York, who was delighted with his entertainment on the Carolinian sea-coast, with the convention as a body, and especially with the admirable essays read by some of the members and a clinic by Dr. Hunter of Fayetteville.

SMOKING BY BOYS.—It is to be regretted that one of our chief sources of wealth in the State is becoming more and more a source also of injury to our people—but especially to those just coming to mature years.

Taxes on tobacco having been reduced, the manufacturers are naturally doing everything in their power to extend its use.

One result of this is the production of the insidious cigarette: costing very little; appearing to have an innocent resemblance to the real act of smoking; and when lighted by the gentle lips of the tempter—following in her mother Eve's footsteps—almost irresistable. In truth, jesting aside, the tobacco habit is on the increase and rapid increase among our boys—perhaps among some of the girls—through this subtle cigarette.

There are very few boys now who have passed the age of ten who do not know something of the effect of tobacco smoking. The question is what is to be done about it? A remedy to some extent is to be found in individual watchfulness, and much is to be expected from teachers in our public schools. But we must look for mental deterioration if something is not done to counteract this tendency.

It is an acknowledged fact now among scientists that the effect of tobacco is to injure the mental power of the young just in proportion to its use. All statistics gathered in schools warn us that not only is this true as to mental deterioration, but that there is besides engendered a desire for stimulants, which might not otherwise exist.

WHO IS HE?—The New York *Tribune* is evidently getting ready for the campaign of '84. There is a good deal in its columns, in the last few issues, that smacks of preparation for waving again the bloody shirt. A recent issue contains the following:

> AN ENTHUSIAST'S WAR RELIC.—Almost any day one may see in Union Square among the actors in the "Slave Market," or on Wall Street among the slaves of that mart, a small, elderly man who carries, carefully wrapped and strapped, a long tin case containing a parchment which he will display on the slightest provocation, accompanying its exhibition with a rambling account of its nature, origin and exceeding great importance and value. He never offers it for sale—in fact, he refuses to part with it—and announces his intention to present it on his death to some historical society. He is a poor man, who ekes out his existence with his pen. He will not part with the parchment for money, but will display and discuss it over a glass of wine or two hour after hour. On such occasions he explains that the document is the original Constitution of the Confederate States, with the signatures of those delegates who originally met at Milledgeville, Ga., for provisional organization. The man was an aide-de-camp on the staffs of Gens. Beauregard and Lee while they commanded the Rebel Army of Virginia.

Now who is this impecunious aide-de-camp? We venture to say that the *Tribune* had no other knowledge that the man was what he professed to be than the man's own words furnished; and of what value these may be let any one judge who is accustomed to diagnozing the tramps who infest the thoroughfares of the metropolis.

RETURNING SENSE.—We verily believe the man or body of men doesn't exist who can "get along" with that spiteful and greedy little specimen of humanity, now the senator from Virginia, for any length of time. His brother Confederates tried it in the army without success; and now follow the Yankees themselves, as appears from the subjoined extract from the Boston *Gazette*:

> That most obnoxious of political bosses, Senator Mahone, appears to have got a bad black eye in the recent Virginia election. This unscrupulous place and power-seeker is without delicacy or decency, as well as without principle or honesty, as is shown in his shameless seeking for the seat of Senator Anthony in the United States Senate, in anticipation of the death of the latter, during his recent illness. The Republican party has never done a more reprehensible act than in going into alliance with Mahone. Though the two Massachusetts Senators have taken the lead in this, we are glad to believe that there are those among their colleagues who will refuse to have further part in such business.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY.—The OBSERVER will be represented at the closing exercises of this admirable high school, which take place to-morrow week, by Mr. Jos. H. Hale. Mr. D. H. McLean will deliver the annual address.

Report of the Superintendent of Fayetteville Graded School.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 8th, 1883.

To the President, Mr. A. H. Slocomb, and Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—I submit the following Report of the work of the Fayetteville Graded School for the year ending with the date above named:

Date—Sept. 4th, 1882, June 8th, 1883.

Total enrollment during the year,	480
Average attendance of enrollment,	413
Total number males,	252
" " females,	228
Total number residing outside township,	33
" " Peabody application,	300
Per cent. required, 85.100 of 300,	255
" " made, 87.2-100 of 413,	360
Number of teachers,	9
Number of deaths,	1
Amount received from Peabody fund (1883),	$200
Total amount in five years,	$3.100

Per cent and average—Number pupils in the 9 grades.

No.	Teacher.	Per cent.	No. pupils
1.	Mr. A. Graham,	95.8	39
2.	Mr. J. P. Monroe,	91.4	42
3.	Mrs. F. Lanneau,	91.7	39
4.	Miss A. Mallett,	93.	48
5.	Miss D. Woodward,	82.	42
6.	Mrs. S. Bryan,	90.	52
7.	Miss P. H. Matthews,	88.	48
8.	Miss E. Troy,	80.	26
9.	Miss S. Tillinghast,	83.4	33

This closes the fifth year of the Graded School.

The year, 1882-'83, has been marked by no unusual events or memorable incidents so far as the inner life of our school is concerned. There has been the same unflagging zeal on the part of the teachers, the same devoted spirit and interest on the part of the pupils, which I have never failed to chronicle in previous reports.

My line of work has been much the same as that described in preceding years.

To stimulate the drooping and to encourage the despondent, to rouse to still loftier aims the aspiring and ambitious, have been my constant purpose and endeavor.

ALEX. GRAHAM, Supt't.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

Hot Days at the Capital—Dr. Haywood's Seaside Sanitarium—The Code, its Serious Side, its Funny Side: and a Historical Reminiscence for its Benefit.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, June 19, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—I am at a loss to know why I should try to write the OBSERVER a letter, and can only refer my attempt to that peculiar ambition which makes so many people move. To work up material for a letter out of as dull a town as this has been since the Commencements stopped, will be an achievement worthy to rank with—I was going to say worthy to rank with Macauley's History, but there is this great difference: Macauley had plenty of facts—he only ignored them; whereas Raleigh has been so hot and so dull that facts being soluble are hard to retain.

But it's an ill wind that blows all bad, and the hot nights are shortening the face of the jolly host of the Yarborough at Raleigh and Atlantic at Morehead City, who had been seriously alarmed lest the cool nights might make things too hot for him.

And speaking of Morehead reminds me that the papers are saying that Dr. R. B. Haywood pronounces the sea-coast the best sanitarium in the world. I have never had an opportunity to talk to the Doctor on this subject; but if he says it, then the OBSERVER may endorse it with double-leaded editorial, for Dr. Haywood, in addition to his accomplishments, is really a man of profound professional learning.

THE PUBLIC LAWS.

The Code Commission is here, and the three excellent gentlemen and distinguished lawyers who compose it are sitting in the Capitol from early morn to dewy eve. That is to say, from 9 a. m., to 6 p. m., they sweat and scissor and stick, coats off, scissors in hand, paste-pots ready for constant use, striving to get their part of the work done in time for the printers, who in turn are snarling, scolding, swearing at the short space allotted to their share in the big job. The Code, you know, takes effect on Nov. 1, 1883, and by that date the 10,000 copies of it—certainly the 7,500 deadhead copies—must be distributed throughout the State. If people are to be deprived of life, of liberty, of property, they are surely entitled to know a day or two ahead for what offences they may lose one or other. Naturally, the printers are uneasy—they don't want any gory locks shaken at *them*, and if locks are shaken, 'tis at the printers they will shake.

The Code and the Code people have made a little talk here—nothing makes *much* talk in Raleigh—and the chat about them may have some interest for your readers; at least for those of them who pay taxes. I don't know much about Codes—though I once owned a sheepskin; nor about printing—though once I was a "Local" for a week or ten days; but I will try to tell you the points of what was said at one of the gatherings of gentlemen who frequently collect on the pavement in front of the Yarborough to discuss the day's news, hear the day's gossip, and swap with more or less vigor the day's lies and its jokes of more or less pungent flavor.

THE CODE'S SERIOUS SIDE.

The Legislature of 1881 passed "An Act for revising and digesting the public laws of this State," and appointed Messrs. Dortch, Manning and Henderson revisers and digesters, allowing them as compensation $1,500 each and a clerk at $750. The revision was made and twice printed, and the second printing—a volume of 1,194 very large 8vo. pages, known as "jumbo"—was submitted to the Legislature of 1883. This body passed upon it, made such changes as seemed necessary, directed the embodiment therein of the new laws made by itself, provided for the publication and distribution of 10,000 copies, added hotel and traveling expenses to the positive compensation of the Commission and its Clerk, and finally—in the tail-end of the Code—directed the payment to them on the delivery of the printed book of such compensation as to the Governor shall seem "just and reasonable." It is this addition, all about in spots, of the new and numerous laws of 1883 which is making the Commission sweat and scissor and stick in this hot month of June, and the printers snarl and scold and swear in trembling anticipation of November's gory lock-shaking.

The Commissioners had expected to have their work ready for a contracter on June 12, and in making the necessary calculations for printers some unexpected troubles came to light on that day. The "Revised Code" was made by the Legislature of 1881 the model for "The Code" of 1883, and the Commissioners who, of course, are not so familiar with printing as with law, seem to have taken it for granted that their labors would take printed shape in two volumes of the Revised Code's dimensions. So, in the law which was prepared for the Legislature of 1883 and of course passed by that body, it is enacted that "The Code shall be published in two volumes." But the matter does not pan out that way. There is altogether too little cloth to make a double-breasted coat of that size, or indeed of any size. An eminent lawyer, whose relations permitted the liberty of tendering advice to the Commission, is said to have suggested that the two volume business be given up; that the whole material, printed on pages of the size of the Revised Code and on paper of same weight but of modern make, would make one volume of very convenient and accepted size—that is to say, a volume rather less in thickness than the Revised Code, though considerably outnumbering it in pages. One very great advantage of this, to say nothing of others, would be the saving to the State of the binding of 10,000 volumes in the very best material. At the prices paid by the State for binding in inferior material, 60 cents a volume, this one saving would be $6,000. He was met with the serious objection that the law was mandatory and had prevented the adoption of his plan which had previously suggested itself to the Commission. "The Code shall be published in two volumes." So the law declared, and it was now too late to rectify the mistake made first by its framers who knew nothing of printing estimates, and next by the Legislature which, if it thought about the matter at all, took for granted that it was doing what had been ascertained to be necessary after advisement with informed parties.

So the two volumes must be made. To spin them out to proper thickness, or as near to it as may be, the weight of paper is retained, but the size of the leaf reduced about 10 per cent. This will add largely to the number of printed pages. One hundred pages are made by blank lines—upwards of 4,000 *small pica* blank lines—to be inserted between sections in this Code, not thought necessary in the Revised Statutes, the Revised Code, or Battle's Revisal. Perhaps one hundred pages more are added by increasing the size of the type to be used in large part of the volume, from the *minion* of the old books to *brevier* of the new. All this of course adds largely (about 25 per cent.) to the necessary cost of paper and presswork. But the result will be, according to law, *two* volumes about the size of the current volumes of Kenan's Reports. The large unnecessary expense is much to be regretted, and the change of shape and arrangement as much. But I suppose there is no help for it; the law must be obeyed, and it would never do for those who make it to violate it. And yet I think they are preparing, unconsciously, of course, to violate the law which created the commission itself. That law, and it has not been altered, directed the use of "marginal notes" in the Code, and directed it very emphatically. These have been abandoned in the present plan, to save perhaps $200. I hope they will be restored. They are exceedingly useful, and their use has been universally approved. But one thing would reconcile one to their disuse now—that is to say, if they can be lawfully omitted to save $200, the useless 10,000 volumes may equally be avoided to save from $6,000 to $8,000 of binding, paper and press-work.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF THE CODE.

But enough of the serious part of the Code business. There is one part of it which has excited some amusement. In Mr. Dortch's "specifications for the publication of the Code" it is set down:

> "The Code takes effect the first day of November, 1883. Please state in your proposal how many copies can be delivered prior to that date, and how soon thereafter the balance. The money is in the State Treasury to pay for the entire work; and on the delivery of the first five thousand copies [half the lot] one-fourth of the contract price will be paid, and in the same proportion at every other delivery."

As I said above, I was once a "local" for a week or ten days. It happened whilst Hale & Saunders were running *The Observer*, and poor Ned Woodson (whose place I tried to fill) had gone off to report a hanging, or a horse-race, or a college commencement. Very few weeks passed in those days without a general stirring up in *The Observer* of matters connected with education, and the effects of *The Observer's* work from 1876 to 1879 are still planly visible throughout the State. The week I was "on" was "education week," and when I started on my rounds one morning Mr. Hale directed me to get from Mr. Scarborough an explanation of some figures in his annual reports which were making timber for an article then in process of "composure." He wanted to know how it was that in many counties the school funds kept annually doubling themselves, whilst the tax remained unchanged. I learned how it was. Schools could not be kept without school-houses, and those counties had no houses. Nor could they get houses. The law permitted the public school funds to be used for only one-half cost of houses; the intention being that the other half should be given by the vicinage. The vicinage did not see it in that way very often, and school-houses were few and far between. Wake county's treasurer, Jno. D. Neathery, a good officer and a man of sense, circumvented the law—he did it openly and so as to be known of all men, and his testimony before the Legislature's School Committee materially helped Mr. Scarborough's long-continued efforts to get the law made right. When a school-house was wanted in Wake, the proper price was ascertained and a bill made for just double that price; the architect took half from Mr. Neathery and gave him a receipt in full for his share. If a claim for the other half was ever made or collected from the vicinage, your correspondent never heard of it.

The bidders for the Code will make a note of this. If they propose to do the work for $40,000 and want that much, let them put in bids for $80,000.

J.

Laurinburgh High School.

Our agent, Mr. J. P. Monroe, sends us the subjoined account of the closing exercises of Laurinburgh High School, at which we regret our inability to be present in compliance with the invitation of our young friend Mr. Marshall Williams, Jr.,—to-wit:

The commencement exercises of this excellent institution took place on June 14th, and were attended by a large number of people from Richmond and adjoining counties.

At 11½ A. M. Judge Merrimon delivered a literary address full of practical wisdom. His subject—"Education"—he pronounced to be old, but not stale. It is of as much importance to every man as his farm, his merchandise, his life. The more a man is educated the more blessings does he get out of life. Man's development or education has a physical side, a mental side and a moral side. No one is a perfect man or woman unless all these are developed to their fullest extent. The Judge developed these thoughts exhaustively, forcibly and eloquently.

After the address a bountiful dinner was served by the ladies of Laurinburgh and vicinity. The Laurinburg brass band filled the groves with music in the morning and at night the Wilmington Harpers gave us some of the fine music for which they are celebrated. Below is a programme of night exercises. The "Neal Medal" for best declamation was awarded to Claudius Dockery, of Mangum, N. C.

NIGHT EXERCISES.

Music—Declamation—"The Reformer Needed": A. D. Morrisey, N. C.
Music—Declamation—"Memorial Address": D. C. Carmichael, S. C.
Music—Declamation—Ireland: J. P. Fearrington, N. C.
Music—Declamation—"The roar of the thunder is born in the flash of the lightning": M. L. John, N. C.
Music—Declamation—Calhoun: W. D. B. McEachern, N. C.
Music—Declamation—Virginia: A. N. McCallum: S. C.
Music—Declamation—Our Confederate Dead: Claudius Dockery.
Music—Declamation—"Gettysburg and Lee": A. McL. McRae.
Music—Presentation of "Neal Medal," delivered by Col. W. L. Steel.

A SEARCHING QUESTION.—The Asheville *Citizen* discusses the internal revenue, as it discusses other questions, with marked ability. Replying to the argument sometimes advanced in favor of the system, that whiskey and tobacco are such luxuries as justly subject them to taxation, the *Citizen* propounds the following interesting conundrum:

"When did our government learn to adopt as a fundamental principle that articles, the direct products of domestic industry, engaging the labor and capital of the rich and poor alike, should be sought out to be branded as luxuries, and thus to be loaded with a burden not imposed upon other subjects of home industry?"

This is a searching question to which we would be pleased to see a satisfactory reply made. Others of a similar kind might be added to it. Upon what principle, for instance, is the government to proceed in determining what are luxuries and what necessaries?

Is the sugar crop of Louisiana exempted from internal revenue taxation because sugar is a necessity? Is the orange crop of Florida allowed to escape for the same reason? Is fruit to be enumerated under the head of luxuries or necessaries? How about the Georgia watermelon crop? Is a slice of that juicy and refreshing fruit after dinner any more a necessary to the consumer than a pipe of tobacco is to the laboring man? Who shall determine such questions, and upon what principle shall they be settled? Is liquor a luxury when given to a sick person, and, if not—well there is no use continuing these questions. The whole system ought to be wiped out.—*Charlotte Journal Observer.*

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.—A subscriber at Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, writes that Rev. John Monroe, of Richmond county, preached his first sermon at Providence Baptist church, near Lumber Bridge, on the fourth Sabbath of May, 1825; and on the same Sunday of May of this year he celebrated the 58th anniversary thereof by preaching from the same text—his service having been continuous through all those years at the same place, though living thirty miles away. A goodly record indeed.

Another sends us an account of the recent closing exercises at Professor McIver's excellent Kirk's Mill Academy, in this county; where music and a banquet varied the usual proceedings, in which Miss Marsh and Mr. Archie McQueen acquitted themselves excellently well. For ten months in the year the attendance at this school has averaged nearly fifty, and the character of the neighboring population can be judged from the fact that the end of the session found not one dollar of tuition unpaid. In this neighborhood, too, the no-fence law is in full force, and of course gives satisfaction; and the crops, though a little backward, are coming out under the influence of the warm rains.

A correspondent at Carthage writes that on the 6th inst., a colored woman, Susie Lane, by name, was arrested there and put in jail, charged with the murder of her 8 months old child.

A subscriber at Conwayboro, S. C., says: I see by the OBSERVER that there is much sickness among the hogs in Cumberland and that the people are vainly seeking a remedy. The remedy here is, first, to give one tablespoonful of dissolved concentrated lye to five or six head of hogs three times a week; next, one tablespoonful of Baker's horse and cattle powders and two of tar to each hog three or four times a week; always keep a plenty of tar in their trough; and red pepper may be given in their food.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The grand jury has brought in another indictment against Brady. Rerdell, one of those indicted in the late trial and who early in the trial plead guilty, has very sensibly concluded, in view of the verdict as to Brady and Dorsey, to withdraw his plea, as the charge being conspiracy, it was impossible for one man to conspire.

There is a stay of active operations in Cochin-China, pending negotiations between China and France, which are said to be progressing favorably. President Grevy is represented as opposed to taking the extreme measures against Anam, which Prime Minister Ferry advocates.

At a children's entertainment at Sunderland, England, on Saturday, where 1,200 were gathered, a panic occurred as they were going down stairs, and trampling upon each other in their fright, 178 of the children were killed.

Charles J. Jenkins, the distinguished ex Governor of Georgia, died on Thursday night last, aged 78. He had been Speaker of the Georgia House, Judge of its Supreme Court and Governor. He was born in South Carolina and graduated from Union College, New York.

The Ohio Prohibition Convention, which met at Columbus on Thursday last, nominated Ferdinand Schumacher for Governor, and H. T. Ogden for Lieut. Governor; and denounced the policy of personal liberty advanced by the Democrats and the policy of taxation embodied in the Scott and Pond laws passed by the Republicans, also the Republican measures repealing the Sunday law and the law prohibiting drinking on the premises.

A break in prices of lard at Chicago on Saturday caused a number of firms there to suspend, with losses of half a million dollars.

GENERAL CROOK'S SUCCESS.—General Crook has not disappointed public expectation. Official information received since the last issue of the OBSERVER gives hope of a long respite from trouble by the Apaches. Leaving American soil May 3d, General Crook, with forty-two men of the sixth cavalry and one hundred and ninety-six Indian scouts entered the territory of Mexico, and for fourteen days followed the line of the Sierra Madre for two hundred and fifty miles, the last fifty miles being over a country indescribably rugged. On the morning of May 15 the almost impregnable position of the Chiracahua Apaches was surprised and captured after an all day's fight. 383 prisoners were taken, mostly women and children; but the warriors who were not killed are represented as thoroughly frightened by the appearance of U. S. troops in Mexico, into which they did not anticipate pursuit, and as ready to go back to their reservation.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—This body convened at Lumberton on Wednesday last, the 13th inst., Rev. J. A. Cuninggim, in the chair.

All the preachers of the District were present, except Dr. Bobbitt, of Rockingham, who was attending Commencement at Trinity College, as a Trustee.

The attendance of laymen was not full, owing to the fact that it was in the midst of wheat harvest.

The attendance of the public on the exercises was large—the preaching generally was of a very high order. The hospitality of the citizens was unbounded.

Bishop Keener preached Saturday morning, a sermon of great clearness, strength and power. He is the first Methodist Bishop who ever visited that ancient town, and you may imagine that his presence excited no little curiosity.—*Wil. Star.*

THE LATE GEN. DARGAN.—During the funeral services of the late Gen. Dargan, says the Wadesboro *Times*, all business houses here closed as a tribute of respect to the distinguished deceased, and the funeral cortege was one of the largest seen here in many years. Rev. N. R. Pittman was the officiating minister, and the pall bearers were Judges Ashe and Bennett, Messrs. J. A. Lockhart, J. D. Pemberton, R. E. Little, S. T. Ashe, J. C. McLauchlin, J. M. Little, Jno. A. Boggan, Jas. C. Marshall, J. B. Burns and Alex. Murr.

In the course of a just and well-written obituary our excellent Wadesboro contemporary says of this incorruptible politician:

> It may be said of him like Benton said of Jackson, "his temper was placable as well as irascible, and his reconciliations were cordial and sincere. He was attached to his friends and his country, and never believed any report to the discredit of either, until compelled by proof. He never gave up a friend in a doubtful case, or from policy, or calculation."

DEATH OF COL. MCRAE.—Col. Jno. McRae died in this city to-day. He was born in 1806, in Cumberland county, near Fayetteville, and was consequently about 77 years of age at the time of his death. Col. McRae came to this city about the year 1826, and was for many years actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, from which he finally retired soon after the close of the war. Since then his farm has engaged the principal portion of his attention until the infirmities incident to advanced age prevented him from engaging in the active affairs of life.

In his social relations Col. McRae was quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, kindly and courteous in his demeanor to others, benevolent without ostentation, and in business affairs a man of the strictest integrity in all his dealings.—*Wil. Review, 14th.*

Sometime.

Within the chamber of our heart there lives
A silent joy that lends each life its aim,
And goads us on to goals of wealth and fame.
This flood of mellow, dreamy gladness drives
Through each dear soul a something which revives
Dead hopes, and sends to pensive eyes a gleam
Of golden sunshine filched from angels' dream.
"Sometime" is the word whose utterance gives
This rush of tender feeling God calls Hope,
And paints to longing eyes some far off day
When each one's builded castle shall appear
Complete throughout its tesselated scope,
With all that Fancy's magic can array
To steal one thought from Sorrow's falling tear.

—*E. A. Oldham in Norristown Herald.*

The University Normal School.

The Faculty of the University Normal School and the course of instruction for the next session, from June 21st to July 25th, both inclusive, have been completed as follows:

Hon. M. A. Newell, L. L. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Maryland, will superintend the entire school and lecture on various subjects connected with the duties of a teacher, such as school organization, discipline, methods, &c. Dr. Newell will also, with competent assistance, give instruction in Reading.

E. P. Moses, Principal of the Goldsboro Graded School, will give instruction chiefly in Arithmetic.

Mr. A. Leazer, a teacher of large experience at Mooresville, will have charge of the instruction in English Grammar and Analysis.

Dr. W. A. Wilborn, Principal of the Salisbury Graded School, will teach Geography.

Mr. E. L. Harris, the well-known artist, a graduate from Cooper Institute, New York City, will teach Penmanship and Drawing.

Mr. E. W. Kennedy, Principal of the Durham Graded School, will give instruction in Algebra and Natural Philosophy.

Mr. R. H. Lewis, M. D., Principal of Kinston College, will lecture on Physiology and Hygiene.

Mr. J. C. Meares, Professor of Music in the Raleigh Graded School, will teach Vocal Music.

Mrs. Mary O. Humphrey, of the Goldsboro Graded School, will organize and conduct a Model Primary Class, composed of children from the village.

Miss Lillie W. Long, a pupil of Dr. Sauveur, will give instruction in French according to the Sauveur method.

Miss Jane C. Wade, one of the principals of the Monroe High School, will teach Calisthenics.

Capt. Jno. E. Dugger, Principal of the Rocky Mount Graded School, will be the Secretary.

Mr. Wm. I. Marshall will deliver before the entire school seven lectures illustrated by dissolving views with the calcium light. These lectures illustrate the scenery and life of the western part of our continent.

Mr. Geo. E. Little, of Washington City, will give an entertainment illustrating the art of Drawing, and will also give instruction in the same.

Other distinguished educators will lecture before the school as heretofore.

The lectures of Professors Marshall and Little will be during the first two weeks of the session.

Mr. W. T. Patterson, Chapel Hill, N. C., the Bursar of the University, is the business agent, and will attend to matters relating to board, lodging, &c.

Those coming to the school will take the train to University Station on the North Carolina Railroad, thence by close connection by the State University R. R. to Chapel Hill.

Commutation tickets should be purchased of the Railroad Agent of each road before entering the train. The Conductors are not authorized to sell these tickets. On the N. C. R. R. and its connections, apply for ticket to Chapel Hill and not to University Station.

The teachers of the State may be assured that the University Normal School of 1883 offers extraordinary advantages. The corps of teachers is very able.

JOHN. C. SCARBOROUGH,
State Supt. Public Instruction.
KEMP P. BATTLE,
President of the University of N. C.

THE STATE TREASURER ON DILATORY TAX ASSESSORS.—In reply to the inquiry of the commissioners of Pitt county, Treasurer Worth says:

Where assessors have been appointed and notified and have failed to perform their duty or to make a report by the second Monday in June.

"The assessors having failed to perform their duty an emergency has arisen, requiring the action of commissioners. Sec. 1 of the machinery act provides that 'the assessment when made shall be in force until altered as may be provided by law.' This is applicable to an assessment of a former or present year, as this provision of law enacted in 1879 has been continued in the act of 1883. It is clear therefore that the board of commissioners on revising and correcting the new assessments can take the former assessments of townships from which no return has been received for the present year, as a basis of uniform valuation as prescribed in sections 18 and 57 of the machinery act, and this course is recommended to the board. In revising and correcting the assessments the board should not lose sight of their right to consider the enhanced value of improved property in a township and increase the valuation accordingly. I think the whole practical management of this question rests with the board of commissioners, who must see that all tax-payers in the county shall equally and uniformly share the burden of taxation. It is not practicable for the board to appoint new assessors. The list-takers are now engaged in receiving the lists of tax-payers, and the performance of their duty is confined to twenty days after the second Monday in June."

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 14:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	21,455	12,956
Total receipts to date,	5,850,386	4,557,014
Exports for the week,	39,551	32,521
Total exports to date,	4,456,153	3,283,326
Stock at all U. S. ports,	441,083	400,950
Stock at all interior towns,	38,514	35,221
Stock at Liverpool,	988,000	697,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	107,000	71,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 819,844 bales; New Orleans, 1,642,592; Mobile, 310,201; Savannah, 806,273; Charleston, 564,222; Wilmington, 128,505; Norfolk, 790,931; Baltimore, 76,018; New York, 150,889; Boston, 187,929; Providence, 12,534; Philadelphia, 93,121; West Point, 217,382; Brunswick, 5,608; Port Royal, 19,442; Pensacola, 4,469; City Point, 4,484; Indianola, 16,045; total, 5,850,386.

The business failures throughout the country during the last week, as reported to the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., number 186 against 173 for the week previous. Of these the New England States contributed 24; Middle States, 26; Western States, 53; Southern States, 35; Pacific States, 18; New York City, 11; Canada, 19.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 21, 1883.

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One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. HORNE—Paints.
GEO. BRANDT—Corsets.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
Mrs. DYE—Closing out Sale.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Ziegler's Goods.
A. H. SLOCUMB—Graded School—Notice.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Summer Wear Fabrics.

ABOUT TOWN.

A HORSE STOLEN (!)—Last Tuesday night Mr. Henry Elson's horse mysteriously disappeared and was as mysteriously restored to its owner—induced, it is believed, by the combined moving influences of pursuit of the thief and reward for the animal.

CONVENTION AT SHELBY.—The Baptist State Sunday School Convention meets to-day, 21st inst., at Shelby, N. C. Rev. T. W. Ebeltoft, Messrs. A. H. Watson and Theo. H. Evans, and Miss Kate Matthews, attend as delegates from this place.

LAWN PARTY.—The Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. John's Church will give a Lawn Party in the grounds about the Seminary on Tuesday, June 26, between 5 and 11 P. M., at which ice cream and cake will be served.

REFITTING AND REMODELING.—Messrs. W. Prior & Son are taking advantage of a brief lull in business to make some very desirable improvements in their jewelry establishment on Hay St. The pitch of the ceiling has been elevated, which will add much to the convenience and elegance of the interior, and other work is also in progress to increase the attractiveness of the building.

PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY.—Mr. Frank Watson is paying a visit to his friends and relatives in Fayetteville during the vacation of Wake Forest College, at which institution he is preparing for the Baptist ministry. He is a laborious student, with all his heart and head in his work, and we hope for him a long and useful career.

FIRST CARGO OF IRON.—The first installment of steel rails for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. arrived at the wharf the other day. More will come as fast as practicable, together with additional rolling stock, and the work of construction southward will soon commence. Another lot of iron comes by Sanford, and still more is on the way.

THE FISH COMMISSIONER.—We were glad to shake hands the other day with Mr. Stephen G. Worth, Fish Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, who has been spending a short time at his old home. Mr. Worth has accomplished important work during the past year—especially in the impetus given to the propagation of the rock fish, one of the most valuable that we have in our streams.

ENLARGING.—Messrs. R. H. Tomlinson & Co., Person street, are making extensive improvements in their place of business. They have taken the store recently occupied by W. S. Maultsby (that gentleman is with them in the enlarged establishment) and have thrown two stores into one to meet the demands of the increased business which their energy and enterprise have so well earned. May their success continue to increase.

THE EXCURSION.—The picnic and excursion to Sanford by the Sunday School of the Baptist Church took place last Tuesday. The crowd was just large enough to make the railroad ride pleasant without unduly crowding the cars, and good order and decorum were preserved throughout. Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen came from Cameron to meet their friends from Fayetteville, which added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Strange to say, notwithstanding the heavy rain we had here on Tuesday, none fell at Sanford.

The number of excursion tickets sold was about 200.

"A MAN AMONG MEN."—Only a small audience, we regret to say, assembled in Williams Hall last Monday evening to hear the lecture of Rev. F. W. Eason, of New Berne. The lecturer was accompanied upon the stage by Capt. S. W. Ray and Mr. Z. B. Newton; and, after a graceful introduction by Capt. Ray, he proceeded to discuss his subject—"A Man among Men." The speaker, with graceful imagery, beautiful language and fervid oratory, placed before his hearers an ideal of perfect moral manhood, and grouped about the central figure of his theme the faculties and virtues which combine to make "A Man among Men." For nearly an hour Mr. Eason held the unflagging interest of his auditory with his handsome address.

RESIGNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. C. W. Chesnutt, Superintendent of the State Colored Normal School, has tendered his resignation to the Trustees, having held his position for the past three years with great credit to himself and acceptability to the patrons of the school and the citizens generally. Since the establishment of this institution it has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of its principals—the first, Robert Harris, whose untimely death was felt as a great loss not only to the school but to the whole community, was a model educator. He was fortunately succeeded by the present incumbent, a man of indefatigable perseverance, whose aim in life has been to excel in all he undertook; and it can be truly said that this school has not faltered in its upward progress under his wise and prudent management. His place will be difficult to fill.

PREMIUM LIST.—We have more than once urged the importance of an early publication of the general premium list of the Cumberland Fair; and we are glad to know that Mr. G. W. Lawrence, Secretary of the Society, has already put the premium list in the hands of Messrs. Garrett & Myrover, Printers, and that it will soon be ready for the public. This will most decidedly accrue to the benefit of next fall's exhibition, as persons designing to compete for premiums will have ample time to prepare articles for exhibition. This will especially be the case with the agricultural department—the most important part of the fair.

We hope to see manifested a deep and general interest in the success of our Cumberland County exhibition next November, and, by making systematic effort during the summer months, keep up our reputation for holding the "best county fair in the State."

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—We are indebted to Mr. G. P. McNeill, Secretary, for an account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Cumberland County Bible Society, at McPherson's Church, on Sunday, 17th inst.

The meeting was opened at 4 p. m., with devotional exercises, the President, Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., presiding. After the reading of the Constitution of the Society, and some explanatory remarks by the President, the reports of the Treasurer, Depository and Secretary were read and, on motion, received; and the Secretary was instructed to make his report in duplicate, and send one copy to the Parent Society and the other to Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent, at Winston.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. R. Brooks, S. C. Rankin; Secretary, G. P. McNeill; Treasurer, E. T. McKethan; Directors, E. J. Lilly, J. C. Thomson, S. J. Hinsdale, R. P. Buxton, J. D. Williams, W. H. Tomlinson, J. A. McArthur, David Murphy.

The selection of the time and place for the next annual meeting of the society was left to the executive committee.

On motion, S. C. Rankin, S. J. Hinsdale and J. D. Williams were appointed a committee to prepare a circular to be sent to all the churches in the county, asking their co-operation in the Bible work.

The speaker of the occasion, Hon. R. P. Buxton, was then introduced, and in a very pleasing and instructive address entertained the society for twenty-five minutes, after which the usual collection for the Bible cause was taken up by the officers of the church.

On motion, Judge Buxton was requested to furnish a copy of his address to the society for publication in the OBSERVER, and the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the executive committee.

We shall be pleased to receive a copy of the address, which is highly spoken of, and hope to lay it before our readers next week.

RETROSPECTION.—What soldier of the remnant of Lee's veterans who stood upon the glacis of "Battery 45" on the afternoon of the memorable 2d of April, 1865, at Petersburgh, watching the fierce struggle of his comrades on the parapet of Battery Gregg and within its doomed enclosure, waiting his own turn, can forget a sight which presently met his eyes. Out from the sally-port quickly passed a single soldier, boyish of figure and lithe, but strong; and, before Warren's astonished troops could recover their wits, he had unfurled the flag which he bore, and, taking a position not a great way off, he waved the tattered colors in their very teeth. Volley after volley from the outer line of the enemy on the parapet answered his defiance, but without effect, so charmed did his young life seem; when, fixing the flag-staff in his belt, he coolly marched away, the volleys still continuing—he with head aloft and colors flying, down the ravine, up upon the dam connecting the two forts, and finally safely into the arms of his comrades. This was our townsman, color-bearer James W. Atkinson, of the 23d, of Lane's, who, at the peril of certain death with every breath, sought thus to save and did save his regimental colors from capture.

The writer is reminded of this episode of "the last days" by a recent letter from the no less gallant Adjutant of Sergeant Atkinson's regiment, our friend Spier Whitaker, Esq., now of Raleigh, who thus records his recollection of his comrade:

"I can see him now in the midst of the smoke of battle, the Confederate stars and bars floating triumphantly and defiantly above his head, with brave men to the right and left, leading us on to victory. My heart always warmed at the sight of him, and his bravery and coolness were a great help to me in the endeavor to perform my own duty."

ADVERTISING REQUIRED BY LAW.—At the court-house and at other public places throughout the county, notices can constantly be found posted which the law requires shall be published in a newspaper of the county. These notices in many instances bear the signatures of those from whom we would expect more familiarity with the laws passed by the legislature of their own State. As will be seen, newspaper publishers receive small compensation for this class of advertising; and if they are limited to a certain schedule of rates, they should certainly receive *all* the advertising to which the General Assembly has entitled them by recent enactment.

We give below four sections of the act of the legislature of 1879, to regulate official advertising, which set forth clearly the class of advertising contemplated by the bill:

Sec. 1. That notices of every sale of real estate, made by order of any court, or sale under execution, shall be published once a week for four weeks immediately preceding such sale, in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county wherein such sale is to be made: *Provided*, That the cost of such publication shall not exceed in any case three dollars, to be taxed as other costs in such proceedings or action.

Sec. 2. That the notices required by section 45, chap. 45, of Battle's Revisal, shall be published once a week for four weeks in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county: *Provided*, That the cost thereof shall not in any case exceed two dollars. [The notices above referred to in sec. 45, chap. 45, Battle's Revisal, are those of executors, administrators and collectors.]

Sec. 3. That the Annual Statement of County Commissioners required by sec. 13, chap. 27, Battle's Revisal, shall be published in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county: *Provided*, That the cost of the same shall not exceed a half-cent a word. [The annual statement above referred to in sec. 13, chap. 27, Battle's Revisal, is a yearly detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the county government.]

Sec. 4. That the Annual Report of the County Finance Committee shall be published in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county: *Provided*, That the cost of the same shall not exceed a half-cent a word.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Miss Orrie Ashley.
B—Esther Burnard.
C—W. T. Culbreth.
E—J. P. Evans.
G—Mrs. Anna Goddard; J. R. Grimes; E. P. Grange; J. B. Granger; A. G. Gania; Miss L. H. Gonson.
J—Robert Jones.
L—Mrs. M. A. LeGrand.
M—Miss Fanny Moore; Neill McQueen (2); Miss M. H. McNeill; Miss Josephine McNeill; J. R. McKay; Miss May S. McNeill; Mr. & Mrs. James McAlister; H. A. McDonald; Jones McKneal.
P—G. W. Pool; Mrs. Eliza Prescott; Chas. Patter; Miss Kizie Patterson (2).
S—Martin Stewart; J. W. Scuiggs; Sessoms & Woodbern; Jas Salmon; Mrs. S. C. Shaffer; Mrs. Mary Jane Scott.
T—Miss Annie Thompson; S. C. Taylor.
W—Wm Walden; Mrs. Grace Winston, Mrs. Sallie Williams.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—At the meeting held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. F. Moore was called to the chair and Mr. W. N. Tillinghast acted as secretary. Class No. 2 of the trustees of the Graded School were elected to serve for two years, as follows: D. G. McMillan, J. D. Williams, R. W. Hardie, T. D. Haigh, E. F. Moore, A. H. Slocomb, W. E. Kyle, N. H. Cohen, A. B. Williams, E. J. Lilly, C. W. Broadfoot. Class No. 1, holding over, are: W. C. Troy, Chas. Haigh, A. Moore, W. N. Tillinghast, B. E. Sedberry, J. A. Pemberton, J. B. Starr, S. Sheetz, A. A. McKethan, Jr., Walter Watson, W. T. Taylor. There will be a meeting of trustees to-morrow afternoon to reorganize, and again on Friday, 29th inst., to elect teachers.

GAS COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Fayetteville Gas Light Company met on Thursday, 14th. The President and Board of Directors were re-elected. Instead of declaring a dividend, it was resolved to appropriate the funds in hand to a thorough repair of the works.

Mr. M. Bowes, Sup't of the Raleigh G. L. Co., has been here for two days of this week, in the interest of the gas works.

SMITH—DOCKERY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

On Wednesday morning, May 30th, 1883, at the residence of Mr. H. C. Dockery, in Rockingham, N. C., Mr. W. D. Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C., and Miss Mary E. Dockery, daughter of the late Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond county, were married by Rev. W. S. Chaffin, assisted by Rev. T. Harrison.

In anticipation of this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dockery gave a reception at their residence in Rockingham, on Tuesday evening, May 29th, to quite a gathering of their relatives and a few friends. Everything seemed to be in accord with the approaching nuptials. The bride-to-be was in her most felicitous mood, and her sunny spirit made all others cheerful.

"Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower."

MARRIED.

GATES—HARMAN—At the residence of Col. Starr, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. JAMES GATES, of Ocala, Florida, to Miss LIZZIE HARMAN, daughter of W. M. Harman, recently of this town.

DIED.

STARR.—On Tuesday, June 19th, 1883, Mrs. M. M. STARR, relict of the late Jno. D. Starr, in the 77th year of her age. The funeral services will take place from her late residence this (Thursday) afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

GREEN—At Tokay Vineyard, near Fayetteville, N. C., in the 44th year of her age, on the 15th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, ESTHER SARGENT GREEN, only child of John S. and Adeline Ellery, and wife of Wharton J. Green.

RAY—In Carver's Creek Township, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARY RAY, wife of Joseph Ray, aged 37 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Following the Sun in its Course.

Since 1866 the sun and moon in their courses have not been more accurate to the calculation than the Grand Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, which have occurred on the second Tuesday of each month at noon in New Orleans. The next (the 158th) event will take place on the 10th day of July, when $75,000 will be distributed by Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La. and Jubal A. Early of Va. Any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	11@12	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½@13
BEEF—		Western,	12@13
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$3.50@8.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21½
Oats,	00@75	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1 05@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 19—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.20 for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.45 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

I HAVE DECIDED
To confine my first-class Shoe trade strictly to
Ziegler's Goods,
and for that reason, will from this date, until the entire stock on hand is closed out, sell
Miles' Philadelphia Shoes,
strictly at PHILADELPHIA COST.
I cannot do justice to myself or the manufacturers by handling both brands, and consequently relinquish MILES' BRAND for
ZIEGLER'S.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
Sole Agent in Fayetteville
for the sale of Ziegler's Shoes,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
June 21, 1883. 1t

Graded School---Notice.

THE election of Superintendent and Teachers of Fayetteville Graded School for year 1883-4, will take place on Friday, June 29.

Candidates can send in their applications, addressed to the undersigned.

A. H. SLOCOMB, Pres't.
CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Ex. Com.
June 21, 1883. 20-2t

Mountain and Seaside Wear.

Summer Wash Fabrics.

Real French Cambric Combinations.
Sateens, Seersuckers, Scotch Ginghams.
Imported French Shirtings.
Best Domestic Lawns, Linen Lawns.
Imported French Percales.
Embroidered Swiss, Irish Muslin.
Linen De Bacca, India Linen.
Persian Lawns, Nainsooks.
Piques.

LACES.

Valenciennes, Mirecourt, Oriental, Doric, Crewana, Venise, Caspain, Macon, Algerian, Torchon.

PARASOLS.

The largest stock ever shown in Fayetteville.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
June 21, 1883 1t

PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COLORS of all KINDS, PAINT BRUSHES. PETROLEUM, by the barrel and at retail.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of the above articles, which I will sell at LOW PRICES. Buyers will do well to get my quotations before buying elsewhere.

H. R. HORNE.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

During Improvement

AT the store of Warren Prior & Son, their stock can be found at the store of Messrs. D. H. Ray & Co., where customers will be served until their re opening on Monday.
June 21, 1883. 1t

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

Monogram Corsets, perfect beauties, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Double Improved Reliable Busk Corsets—everybody wants them, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Victory Corsets; The Pride of the Union; at GEO. BRANDT'S.
New Boulevard Corsets, very desirable at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Dr. Warner's Flexible Hip, Gore and Coraline Corsets, conducive to health and longevity, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
And our celebrated 25 cts. Corset, all for sale at GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 21, 1883 20tf

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES; Saw Mills;
Grist Mills; Flour Mills; Roller Mills;
Cotton Gins; Cotton Presses;
Cane Mills and Evaporators;
Horse Powers; Threshing Machines;
Fanning Mills; Cider Mills;
Mowing and Reaping Machines;
Wheat Drills; Mill Rock;
Turbine Wheels;
Mill Gearing; Shafting; Pulleys;
Mill Spindles; Mill Saws;
Circular Saws; Inspirators; Pumps.
Everything wanted in the machinery line delivered at short notice. My arrangements are such that I can save on many articles the freight and sell at manufacturers' prices. Write for prices.
J. B. UNDERWOOD.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883. 19-2t

NOTICE.

Now that the Spring Seed season is about over SEDBERRY wishes to return thanks to his many customers for their unparalleled patronage in that line. He attributes this partly to the fact that he has always made it a rule to give away or destroy all SEEDS LEFT OVER AFTER EACH SEASON, and every paper of BUIST'S SEEDS he sells he GUARANTEES TO BE NEW AND FRESH STOCK.

He will have a FRESH SUPPLY OF TURNIP SEEDS in time for Fall planting. Due notice will be given.
June 7, 1883 18tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of the late Albert P. Hurt, all persons having claims against said decedent are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before June 14, 1884.
J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1883. 19-6t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

STONE-WARE CHURNS
AT
TILLINGHAST'S
CROCKERY STORE.
June 14, 1883. 19-2t

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf



Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Rose & Leak
HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:
BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;
And many other articles.
Call in and examine.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 14, 1883. 19tf

NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.
Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Ask for


We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26. 1883. 12tf

A LIVE BUSINESS.

L. L. WORRELL desires the public to know that his
WOOL FACTORY
is still in operation, fitted with all the most approved appliances and machinery. He guarantees good work and uses only the very best oil.
☞ Packages of Wool left with his efficient and enterprising agent, N. H. Cohen, south side Hay street, will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded to the factory with dispatch.
L. L. WORRELL.
June 14, 1883. 19-4t

Save Time! Save Money!
BY BUYING THE
Clarke Seed Cotton Cleaner!
A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!
Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Sash, Blinds and Doors.
S. SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF NEWTON & POE HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Z. B. Newton, and all persons owing said firm will make payment to him.
Z. B. NEWTON.
E. A. POE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING BOUGHT the entire interest of E. A. Poe in the Firm of Newton & Poe, I will continue to make bricks at the Barge Yard. I am now running the "Allen Press Brick Machine," and hope to be able to fill all orders for bricks.
Orders for brick will receive careful and prompt attention.
Z. B. NEWTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING
THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of
Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,
I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.
Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24.1883. 16tf

Horse and Mule Collars,
Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

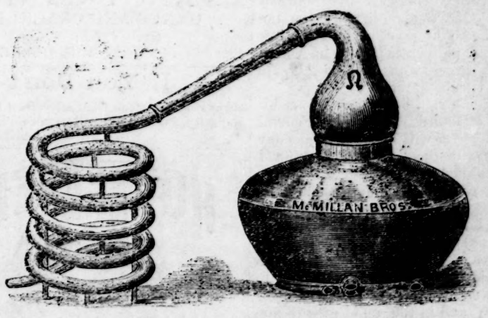
FINE HATS AND BONNETS
AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.
HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.
Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*
Mrs. DYE.
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf



J. M. BEASLEY
HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.
CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.
CLOCKS.
One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.
CUTLERY.
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

T. B. O. P. A. M. I.
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.
VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.
FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGEOLETS.
GUITARS $5 to $25.
SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS.
BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.
5 CENT MUSIC.
Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.
Save money by visiting or writing to
McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883. 19tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.


We are continually manufacturing our
Improved Seamless Stills,
and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of
STILL WORMS,
from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,
Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.
REPAIRING through the country a specialty.
Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.
In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

Judah P. Benjamin.

How he made his English Fortune—Honors on his Retirement—His Predictions concerning the American Union.

Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Q. C., whose retirement in February last from the practice of law in England, where he attained great eminence during a period of eighteen years, elicited widespread regret, is to be the recipient of a distinguished compliment at the hands of the bench and bar of England. At the instance of the Lord Chancellor, a gilded banquet will be given in Mr. Benjamin's honor in June, at which the judges from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as members of the Bar, Queen's counsel and other barristers, to the number of over a thousand, will be present. Mr. Benjamin, whose career has been most eventful, is now in the seventy-second year of his age, and, although apparently still in full health and vigor, suffers from the incurable malady of disease of the heart; and his retirement from business is dictated by his physician, who has enjoined absolute rest and freedom from excitement. Up to three years ago he enjoyed unbroken health. At that time he was in Paris on a visit, and was thrown from a tram car, which resulted in a broken thigh, a broken collar-bone and severe contusion on the head. From the shock to the system ensued first disease of the kidneys and then of the heart. He will permanently reside in Paris, where he has built a house, in which he and his wife will live. The house, he says, has been so built that under the same roof his daughter, who is married to an officer in the French army, will live with her parents. Mr. Benjamin has been building this house for some time, and says it is such a home as he had long wished for, but which the severe exigencies of business have prevented him from enjoying.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, who recently had an interview with Mr. Benjamin, gives these statements concerning the plans of the ex-Senator, whose income, the correspondent estimates, is drawn from a fortune of at least half a million sterling, derived from earnings and investments. When Mr. Benjamin first went to England he was engaged as a writer on the London *Daily Telegraph*. Since he terminated his connection with that journal, he has done but little writing. Some time ago he entertained the idea of writing his autobiography, but gave up the design. He says: "I had thought of spending my leisure time—of which I have so very much now—in writing a treatise on the law of sale of personal property than I have heretofore published, but it appears that I am paying the penalty of a too industrious life by enforced idleness in my old age. You see, I am now turned seventy-two, and from the time I was ten years old my life has been one of unbroken toil. At college I was studious, in the law I was diligent, and in politics ambitious. When the end came and I came to America I found myself penniless and in debt. London. It was then I resolved to make for myself a fortune such as would enable me to spend the last years of my life in carrying out some aspirations I have entertained in the way of writing a law book—aspirations formed, I may say, since my very boyhood, and in achieving that competency I have succeeded beyond my wildest hopes."

Of his earnings in the practice of law Mr. Benjamin seemed very proud, and allowed the correspondent to copy the summary of his fee-book, made up year by year since 1867, which, beginning with £40 12s. in 1867, showed a total of £143,816 18s., or, in round numbers, $719,050.00, for the sixteen years of his practice.

Among the leading cases in which Mr. Benjamin made his reputation and by which he was assisted to his fortune was the Franconia collision case beyond the channel. A German vessel sank the Franconia, an English vessel. The German captain was tried and convicted. Mr. Benjamin, on appeal took the ground that England was entirely without jurisdiction in a matter originally belonging to maritral waters, and was sustained by the House of Lords. The bar of England took the liveliest interest in the case. Mr. Benjamin also gained reputation in the Irish fisheries case, which he won, and it brought him in round figures £10,000. Since 1876 he was forced by pressure of business to refuse all cases except those (appeals) coming before the House of Lords. In the last months of his practice he would take no case under a retainer of 10 guineas, and none at all after February 1. Mr. Benjamin declined to enter British politics. He says his sole purpose was to make a fortune for the comfort of his declining years. He refused a seat in Parliament and to take other office. In American politics he took only general interest. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was about his only correspondent in this country, and the letters between them were irregular and unfrequent. Mr. Benjamin expressed the belief that he could have been as successful in English politics as he was in America, but such successes as these, he said, are hollow and unsubstantial.

Mr. Benjamin said he believed from his heart the structure called the Federal States of America will fall apart some day from its own inherent weakness; "but I may be speaking with too little knowledge of the new conditions under which they exist to ask my expressions to have any weight. The vast volume of immigration which has swept into the country is working changes of the most radical nature. The American of 1860 does not exist to 1883. Exterior influences have metamorphosed him, and in the rapid growth and development of his country he has found new ambitions and poses in a new characterization of patriotism. Experience has opened his eyes, and now he turns with a clearer vision to his future, and of a necessity with a keener apprehension. The war of secession failed from physical causes. Of its righteousness there can be no question. Of the earnestness of the struggle no one can doubt.

"Fifty years from now the country east of the Mississippi, already supplied with a turbulent population, will be teeming with such elements that no government of the people can successfully deal with. What new issue may arise during that half century no one can tell, but the nation may look well with apprehension on the next few decades, for I firmly believe that in that time there will have developed such dangers to the nation as are not now dreamed of."



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage executed by T. A. Hodges and wife to E. F. Moore, which is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Hargett County, in Book O, page 133, the following land will be offered for sale at public auction, viz:

A tract of about three hundred and twenty-four acres lying on Black Mingo in said county, and being the same land whereon said Hodges and wife now reside.

Place of Sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: July 7th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

For further information apply to

E. F. MOORE, Mortgagee,
or C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5, 1883. 18 4t

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Over 35,000

STONEWALL PLOWS sold. Not all by A. S. HUSKE & CO., but their proportionate share. If you need one or a Scraper, we have just received a small lot and still two lots more to arrive.

STEEL PLOWS,

Such as Digon and Magnolia Sweeps, Ball Tongues, Half-Turn Shovels, Scooters, &c., at

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 24, 1883 16tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

FANCY CANDY,

CAKES AND CRACKERS,

&c. &c. &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against decease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a salutary change in the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **July 10, 1883 - 138th Monthly Drawing.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000	
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	5000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

June 14, 1883. 49tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in

LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

If You Want

BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES

or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.

May 3, 1883. 13tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

PRUNES,

DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

IS

WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers,
Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;

BUT

GEO. A. THOMSON,

with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl,
can sooth the savage howl.

KNOW ONE AND ALL

that any thing to be had in a

FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply and Provision Store,

IS KEPT AT

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North east corner Market Square.

April 25, 1880. 2-tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.

FRESH AND SWEET,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9 6m

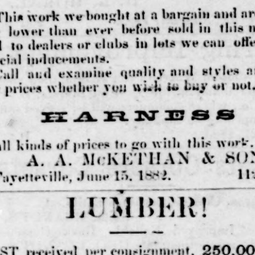
Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.



He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store,

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

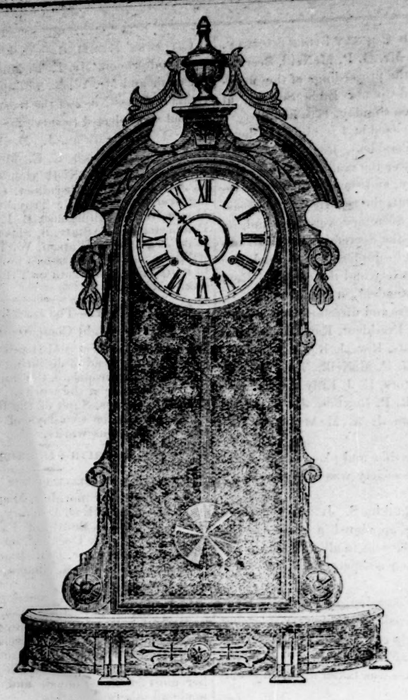
April 12, 1883 10tf

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



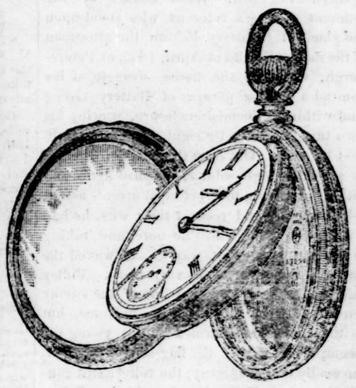
Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get

WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.



WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.



Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.

COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR

Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

IRON TONIC.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4-4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply. Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

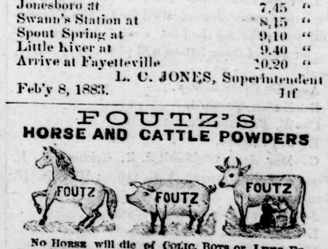
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Landerman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 130tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR



The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orgninettes $9 to $15; Orgninette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf